

**BY ORDER OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**

AIR FORCE POLICY DIRECTIVE 60-1

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Standardization

**AIR FORCE STANDARDIZATION
PROGRAM**

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(William A. LaPlante)

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This directive implements Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4120.24, *Defense Standardization Program*, DoD Manual (DoDM) 4120.24, *Defense Standardization Program (DSP) Procedures*, and parts of both DoDI 2010.06, *Materiel Interoperability and Standardization with Allies and Coalition Partners*, and Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 2700.01, *International Military Agreements for Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability (RSI) Between the United States, Its Allies, and Other Friendly Nations*. It establishes Air Force policy to achieve materiel standardization objectives required by DoDI 4120.24, and DoDM 4120.24, and materiel and operational international military standardization objectives required by DoDI 2010.06 and CJCSI 2700.01. It applies to all Air Force organizations including the Air National Guard (ANG) and Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC). Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Acquisition (SAF/AQ) is the waiver authority for the provisions in this directive. Waiver requests shall contain compelling justification and must be submitted formally through SAF/AQR. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) using the AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF Form 847 from the field through the appropriate functional chain of command. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained IAW Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 33-363, *Management of Records*, and disposed of IAW the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) located in the Air Force Records Information Management System (AFRIMS) <https://afrims.amc.af.mil>.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This document is substantially revised and must be completely reviewed. This revision incorporates revised DoDM 4120.24; contains improvements describing the scope of the DSP and how the Air Force supports it; makes it clear that DoD policy directs due consideration of using and developing non-Government standards, unless such is impractical; assigns responsibility for the Item Reduction Program to AF/A4/7; and contains improved language citing the benefits and objectives of standardization.

1. Overview: The Secretary of Defense, in compliance with the Cataloging and Standardization Act and related statutory requirements, established a single integrated DSP under DoDI 4120.24 and DoDM 4120.24 to achieve the most efficient use of resources and efficient participation in combat, contingency and exercise operations with United States (US) Military Services and Allies. The DSP also provides the uniform processes for developing and deploying new standardization documents, including defense, international military, and non-governmental, to enable application of emerging technology and meet operational user and program management needs.

1.1. DSP consists of: 1) standardization document development and maintenance; 2) defining standardization requirements; 3) documenting standardization decisions; 4) making standardization knowledge available through information technology tools such as the DSP web site (<http://www.dsp.dla.mil>) and the Acquisition Streamlining and Standardization Information System (ASSIST) at (<https://assist.dla.mil/online/start/index.cfm>); and 5) includes two integrated life cycle management activities: parts management and item reduction.

1.2. The Secretary of the Air Force, in compliance with DoD policy and procedure, designates a Component Standardization Executive and establishes a Departmental Standardization Office (DepSO) to manage assigned portions of the DSP and Air Force Standardization Program. Air Force works with the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), other military departments and agencies, non-government standards development organizations, and international military standardization organizations to implement an integrated standardization process.

1.3. The Air Force Standardization Program consists of two separate but related functions: 1) the Air Force portion of the DSP under DoDI 4120.24 and DoDM 4120.24 for materiel standardization, and 2) the Air Force portion of International Military Standardization (IMS) activities under DoDI 2010.06, and CJCSI 2700.01 for materiel and operational standardization.

1.4. Standardization is an enabling strategy to help achieve materiel and operational interoperability, reduce system life cycle cost, logistics footprint, and procurement cycle time. Standards provide a basis for warfighters to identify and assess military capability needs for solutions during capability-based requirements development. Use of appropriate standards in acquisition and sustainment programs enables the program manager to establish clear expectations with industry and provides the warfighter and combat support units with materiel that is compatible, interoperable, and interchangeable.

2. Policy. The Air Force will participate in standardization efforts with DoD Components, other government agencies, US allies and other friendly nations, and national and international non-government standards bodies to achieve the following objectives:

2.1. Improve military operational readiness.

2.1.1. Achieve interoperability of systems, subsystems, and equipment among the Military Departments and with our allies and other friendly nations.

2.1.1.1. Enhance interoperability, warfighting capabilities, and exportability IAW DoDI 2010.06, CJCSI 2700.01, and DoDI 5000.02, *Operation of the Defense Acquisition System*.

2.1.1.1.1. Develop, ratify, and implement operational international standardization agreements (ISA) based on joint doctrine and materiel ISAs based on DSP policy. Agreements that meet the definition of an international agreement (IA) IAW AFI 51-701, *Negotiating, Concluding, Reporting, and Maintaining International Agreements* are legally binding and are ratified as provided for in AFI 51-701. Materiel ISAs are not considered IAs as defined by AFI 51-701.

2.1.1.1.2. Comply with, to the maximum extent feasible, applicable US ratified, AF subscribed-to materiel ISAs in procurements when supported by validated warfighter and program exportability requirements.

2.1.1.1.3. Register reservations to US ratified, AF subscribed-to materiel ISAs when applicable ISA requirements or their US implementing documents are not incorporated in new procurement contracts.

2.1.2. Improve logistics support and reduce logistics footprint by reducing the variety of supply items.

2.1.3. Improve the reliability, maintainability, and safety of systems and supply items.

2.1.4. Modernize existing systems, subsystems, and equipment through enabling insertion of new technology and parts.

2.2. Reduce total ownership costs.

2.2.1. Reduce the number of nonstandard parts.

2.2.2. Facilitate competition.

2.2.3. Promote the use of common processes and open systems.

2.2.4. Promote standard commercial processes and practices to help harmonize national military and civilian standardization needs, facilitate the development and use of voluntary consensus standards, and achieve global operational objectives.

2.2.5. Use non-government standards and DSP specifications and standards mandated by public law or regulation for the acquisition and sustainment of weapon systems. Except for documents required by law or international treaty, it is DoD policy to first consider using an existing non-Government standard (NGS) or support revising or developing a NGS to meet DoD needs. Guidance for the use of mandatory and non-mandatory standards is provided in DoDM 4120.24 and AFI 63-101/20-101, *Integrated Life Cycle Management*.

2.2.6. Reduce training costs.

2.3. Reduce procurement cycle time.

2.3.1. Use off-the-shelf and previously qualified standard items.

2.3.2. Use open systems and standard interfaces to permit rapid introduction of new technologies.

3. Responsibilities and Authorities.

3.1. **Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition (SAF/AQ)** is responsible for the AF portion of the DSP as required by DoDI 4120.24 and DoDM 4120.24, and for collaborating with AF/A3/5 on execution of the US Air Force IMS Program for materiel standardization.

3.2. **Deputy Under Secretary of the Air Force, International Affairs (SAF/IA)** manages the US Air Force International Armaments Cooperation (IAC) Program as required by DoDI 2010.06 that applies to international requirements harmonization, research, development, test, evaluation, acquisition, production and support of weapons and weapons-related technology IAW AFPD 16-1, *International Affairs*.

3.3. **Chief of Information Dominance and Chief Information Officer, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force (SAF/CIO A6)** manages the development, designation, and approval of the AF Enterprise Architecture consisting of information technology (IT) and National Security System (NSS) standards, profiles and preferred products for use in planning and acquiring IT/NSS capabilities IAW AFPD 33-4, *Information Technology Governance*, and AFPD 33-5, *Warfighting Integration*. SAF/CIO A6 serves as the AF representative to the Military Communications Electronic Board (MCEB) IAW DoD Directive (DoDD) 5100.35, *Military Communications-Electronics Board (MCEB)*. In this capacity, SAF/CIO A6 assists in the development of changes to joint and allied principles, technical standards, and procedures for obtaining interoperability, compatibility, and standardization of C4 equipment, including communications-electronics ISAs of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). With the exception of intelligence-related systems and standards, SAF/CIO A6 in coordination with SAF/AQ, shall establish and maintain the technical standards, protocols, technical guidelines, reference architecture, and implementation constraints for the desired future state of the Air Force - Department of Defense Information Network (AF-DoDIN) infrastructure and services, IAW AFPD 33-1, *Cyberspace Support*, and AFPD 33-4.

3.4. **Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Plans, and Requirements (AF/A3/5)** is responsible for the Air Force IMS Program and the management of operational capability requirements.

3.5. **The Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations, Logistics, and Mission Support (AF/A4/7)** ensures materiel standardization and Item Reduction Program, as described in SD-23, are addressed in Departmental Logistics guidance and processes.

3.6. **Air Force Program Executive Offices (PEO) and Program Managers (PM)** will ensure that materiel standardization is addressed in the acquisition process as prescribed in and DoDM 4120.24, and AFI 63-101/20-101.

3.7. Designated Major Commands (MAJCOM) and Field Operating Agencies (FOA) commanders will provide resources to execute the DSP and the IMS program as assigned or tasked by SAF/AQ. MAJCOMs and FOAs will perform the DSP responsibilities of Lead Standardization Activity (LSA), Departmental Standardization Activity (DSA), Document Management Activity (DMA), and Item Reduction Activity (IRA) as assigned by the DepSO, and provide members of delegations to international military standardization bodies and travel funding when requested by AF/A3/5. In addition, Subordinate MAJCOM organizations and FOAs with assigned responsibilities will designate a Center Standardization Executive (CSE) or organization Standardization Management Executive (SME) as appropriate. Detailed responsibilities are defined in AFI 60-101, and AFI 60-106. (T-0)

3.7.1. HQ Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) and HQ Air Force Space Command (AFSPC) (and other MAJCOMs as directed) commanders will establish a Command Standardization Office (ComSO) to coordinate and manage command/agency standardization activities. (T-1)

DEBORAH LEE JAMES
Secretary of the Air Force

Attachment 1**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References***

AAP-3(J), *Production, Maintenance and Management of NATO Standardization Documents*, 10 November 2010

CJCSI 2700.01E, *International Military Agreements for Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability Between the United States, Its Allies, and Other Friendly Nations*, 18 January 2012

DoDI 2010.06, *Materiel Interoperability and Standardization with Allies and Coalition Partners*, 29 July 2009

DoDI 4120.24, *Defense Standardization Program (DSP)*, 13 July 2011

DoDM 4120.24, *Defense Standardization Program Procedures*, 24 September 2014

DoDD 5000.01, *The Defense Acquisition System*, 12 May 2003

DoDI 5000.02 Interim, *Operation of the Defense Acquisition System*, 25 November 2013

DoDD 5100.35, *Military Communications-Electronics Board (MCEB)*, 10 March 1998

DoDD 8000.1, *Management of the Department of Defense Information Enterprise*, 10 February 2009

JP 1-02, *The Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*, as amended through 15 March 2012

AFPD 16-1, *International Affairs*, 2 November 2009

AFPD 33-1, *Cyberspace Support*, 9 August 2012

AFPD 33-4, *Information Technology Governance*, 17 January 2013

AFPD 33-5, *Warfighting Integration*, 11 January 2013

AFPD 63-1/20-1, *Integrated Life Cycle Management*, 3 July 2012

AFI 51-701, *Negotiating, Concluding, Reporting, and Maintaining International Agreements*, 16 August 2011

AFI 63-101/20-101, *Integrated Life Cycle Management*, 7 March 2013

AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, 1 March 2008

SD-23, *DoD Item Reduction Program*, 5 January 2007

Adopted Forms

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFMC—Air Force Material Command

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive
AFRC—Air Force Reserve Command
AFRIMS—Air Force Records Information Management System
ANG—Air National Guard
ASIC—Air and Space Interoperability Council
ASSIST—Acquisition Streamlining and Standardization Information System
ComSO—Command Standardization Office
C3—Consultation, Command and Control
CSE—Center Standardization Executive
DepSO—Departmental Standardization Office
DMA—Document Management Activity
DSA—Departmental Standardization Activity
DSP—Defense Standardization Program
FOA—Field Operating Agency
IA—International Agreement
IAC—International Armaments Cooperation
IAW—in accordance with
IMS—International Military Standardization
IRA—Item Reduction Activity
ISA—International Standardization Agreement
ISO—International Standardization Office
IT—Information Technology
JP—Joint Publication
LSA—Lead Standardization Activity
MAJCOM—Major Command
MCEB—Military Communications Electronic Board
MDA—Milestone Decision Authority
NATO—North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAVSTAG—Naval Standardization Agreement
NGS—non-government standard
NSS—National Security System
OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

PA—Preparing Activity

PEO—Program Executive Officer

PM—Program Manager

QSTAG—Quadripartite Standardization Agreements

RDS—Records Disposition Schedule

SE—Standardization Executive

SME—Standardization Management Executive

STANAG—Standardization Agreement (NATO)

Terms

Sources—*sources appear parenthetically at end of term*

Air and Space Interoperability Council (ASIC)—Formerly named the Air Standardization Coordinating Committee (ASCC); an international organization formed in 1948 that works for the air forces of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Its principal objective is ‘*to enhance current and future coalition warfighting capabilities through air and space power interoperability*’.

Architecture—A framework or structure that portrays relationships among all the elements of the subject force, system, or activity. (JP 1-02, The Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms)

Center Standardization Executive (CSE)—see *Standardization Management Executive*

DoD Components—Collectively, the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Military Departments (including the National Guard and Reserve components), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the Defense Agencies, and the DoD Field Activities.

Implementation—The fulfillment by a nation's Department of Defense or Ministry of Defense of its obligations under an ISA. (DoDM 4120.24)

Information Technology (IT)—Any equipment, or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment, that is used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission or reception of data or information by the DoD Component. (DoDD 8000.1, Management of DoD Information Enterprise)

International Agreement—Any agreement concluded with one or more foreign governments (including their agencies, instrumentalities, or political subdivisions) or with an international organization, that: Is signed or agreed to by any DoD Component, or by representatives of the Department of State or any other Department or Agency of the US Government; signifies the intention of the parties to be bound in international law; is denominated as an IA or as an MOU, MOA, memorandum of arrangements, exchange of notes, exchange of letters, technical arrangement, protocol, note verbal, aide memoir, agreed minute, contract, arrangement, statement of intent, letter of intent, statement of understanding, or any other name connoting a similar legal consequence; and is **not** among the following categories of agreements which... are not considered international agreements: (d) Standardization Agreements, NATO

Standardization Agreements (STANAG), Quadripartite Standardization Agreements (QSTAG), Air and Space Interoperability Council Air Standards (ASIC Air Standards), and Naval Standardization Agreements (NAVSTAG) that record the adoption of like or similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies and stores or operational, logistic, and administrative procedures. (*EXCEPTION*: A STANAG which provides for mutual support or cross-servicing of military equipment, ammunition, supplies and stores or for mutual rendering of defense services, including training, does constitute an international agreement). (AFI 51-701)

International Military Standardization (IMS)—A program to enable the air forces of the United States, its allies and other friendly coalition nations to operate together in the most effective manner; achieved through the closest practical cooperation among these military forces, the efficient use of resources, and the reduction of operational, logistical, technical, and procedural obstacles.

International Standardization Agreement (ISA)—The record of an agreement among several or all of the member nations of a multi-national treaty organization to standardize on materiel and non-materiel areas.

Materiel—All items (including ships, tanks, self-propelled weapons, and aircraft, etc., and related spares, repair parts, and support equipment, but excluding real property, installations, and utilities) necessary to equip, operate, maintain, and support military activities without distinction as to its application for administrative or combat purposes. (JP 1-02). In a military context, materiel relates to the specific needs of an army to complete a specific mission. The term is also used in a general sense ("men and materiel") to describe the needs of a functioning military.

Materiel Standard—These are standards that affect the characteristics of future or current materiel to include Consultation, Command and Control (C3). They may cover production codes of practice as well as materiel specifications. Materiel embraces complete systems, C3 systems, weapon-systems sub-systems, interfaces, assemblies, components, spare parts and consumables (including ammunition, fuel, supplies, stores and spares). (NATO AAP-3)

National Security System—Any telecommunications or information system (IS) operated by the U.S. Government, the function, operation, or use of which: 1) involves intelligence activities; 2) involves cryptologic activities related to national security; 3) involves command and control of military forces; 4) involves equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapon system; or 5) is critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions (this does not include a system that is to be used for routine administrative and business applications, including payroll, finance, logistics, and personnel management applications). (DoDD 8000.1)

Operational Standard—These are standards that affect future or current military practice, procedures or formats. They may apply, among other things, to such matters as concepts, doctrine, tactics, techniques, logistics, training, reports, forms, maps and charts. (NATO AAP-3)

Program Executive Officer (PEO)—The individual dedicated to executive management and supervision of a portfolio of mission-related ACAT and selected programs. The PEO is accountable to the Service Acquisition Executive. (AFPD 63-1/20-1)

Program Manager (PM)—The designated individual with responsibility for and authority to accomplish program objectives for development, production, and sustainment to meet the user's operational needs. The PM shall be accountable for credible cost, schedule, and performance reporting to the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA). (DoDD 5000.01)

Ratification—The declaration by which a nation formally accepts, with or without reservation, the content of a standardization agreement. (JP 1-02)

Reservation—The stated qualification by a nation that describes the part of a standardization agreement that it will not implement or will implement only with limitations. (JP 1-02)

Standardization Management Executive— An executive-level person charged with the responsibility of providing high-level advocacy, support, and direction on standardization issues as they relate to the organization under which the Standardization Management Activity is assigned. The SME at an AFMC Center and at Space and Missile Systems Center is called a Center Standardization Executive (CSE).

Standardization—The process of developing and agreeing on (by consensus or decision) uniform engineering criteria for products, processes, practices, and methods for achieving compatibility, interoperability, interchangeability, or commonality of materiel. (DoDM 4120.24) Also, the process by which the DoD achieves the closest practicable cooperation among the Services and Defense agencies for the most efficient use of research, development, and production resources, and agrees to adopt on the broadest possible basis the use of: a. common or compatible operational, administrative, and logistic procedures; b. common or compatible technical procedures and criteria; c. common, compatible, or interchangeable supplies, components, weapons, or equipment; and d. common or compatible tactical doctrine with corresponding organizational compatibility. (CJCSI 2700.01)

Subscription—An agreement by a nation's Military Services to accept and abide by, with or without reservation, the details of a standardization agreement. (JP 1-02)

Systems Engineering—An interdisciplinary approach encompassing the entire set of scientific, technical, and managerial efforts needed to evolve, verify, deploy, and support an integrated and life-cycle-balanced set of system solutions that satisfy customer needs. (AFI 63-101/20-101)